GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

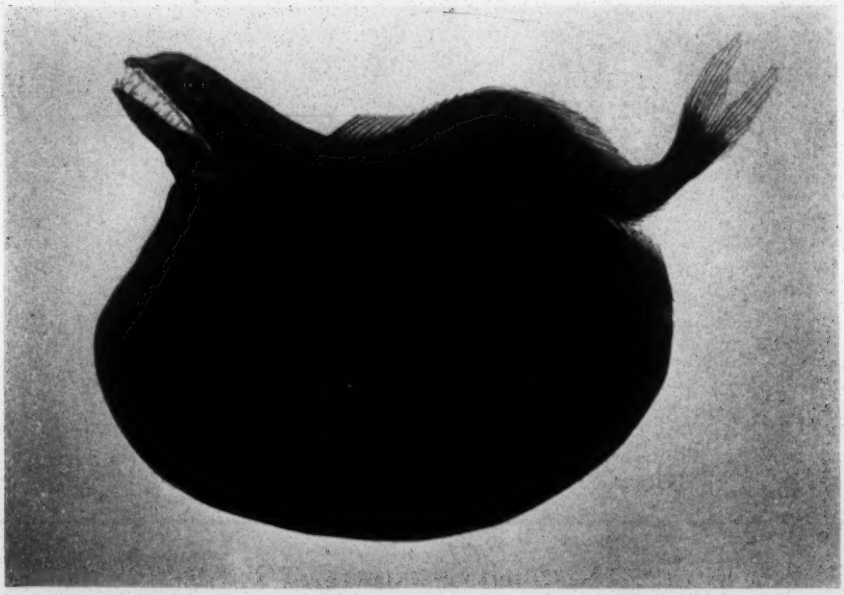
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of April 9, 1934. Vol. XIII. No. 7.

1. Deep Sea Life To Be Studied Half-Mile Below Surface.
2. Cedars of Lebanon, "the Trees of Jehovah."
3. Clay-Daubed Congo Subjects of New Belgian King.
4. The Black Hills, Scene of Big Indian Powwow.
5. Timor, Remnant of Portugal's Empire in the East.



Painting by E. M. Bostelmann

THIS FISH CAN EAT ANOTHER THREE TIMES AS LONG AS ITSELF!

Among the strangest of the denizens of the sea depths is the "chiasmodon niger," which can completely dislocate its jaws to swallow fish bigger than itself. The National Geographic Society has granted funds to Dr. William Beebe, noted deep-sea explorer, to make further studies in "Davy Jones's Locker" this summer (see Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Deep Sea Life To Be Studied Half-Mile Below Surface

NO portion of the globe inhabited by living creatures is less known than the depths of the sea. Man has descended less than a half mile into these inky wastes, and the rest of his knowledge of deep-sea life is based on fragments brought up in nets.

To continue the unique deep-sea studies of Dr. William Beebe, a grant of funds has been awarded by the National Geographic Society, according to an announcement made by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of The Society. The work will start early in July off the Bermuda Islands.

Dr. Beebe, who is Director of the Department of Scientific Research of the New York Zoological Society, and a noted oceanographic naturalist, has devised during the last few years an entirely new method of undersea exploration which permits men to descend safely to depths which hitherto could not be reached.

Will Descend in Two-Ton Diving Ball

Accompanied by an assistant, Dr. Beebe plans again to descend far below the surface of the sea inside the heavy steel ball (the "Bathysphere") in which he has previously made the record descent for a living man—2,200 feet.

The unique diving ball is familiar to millions of Americans who saw it last summer and fall when it was on exhibit in the central room of the Hall of Science at "A Century of Progress" Exposition in Chicago.

It is a thick-shelled sphere four-and-a-half feet in diameter and weighing about two tons. Its shell is an inch and a half thick. It has windows of fused quartz fashioned to withstand the many tons of pressure to which it is subjected by the sea water (see illustration, next page).

Through the windows beams of light are sent out into the water and the strange creatures of the ocean depths are observed. A steel cable lowers the sphere from a barge at the surface, and rubber-enclosed wires afford telephone communication and electric light.

No Air Tubes to Surface

Furnishing air from the surface to the great depths reached by the bathysphere is impracticable. The observers are sealed into the ball, and an automatic valve steadily releases a supply of oxygen. Chemicals exposed in racks absorb moisture and carbon dioxide.

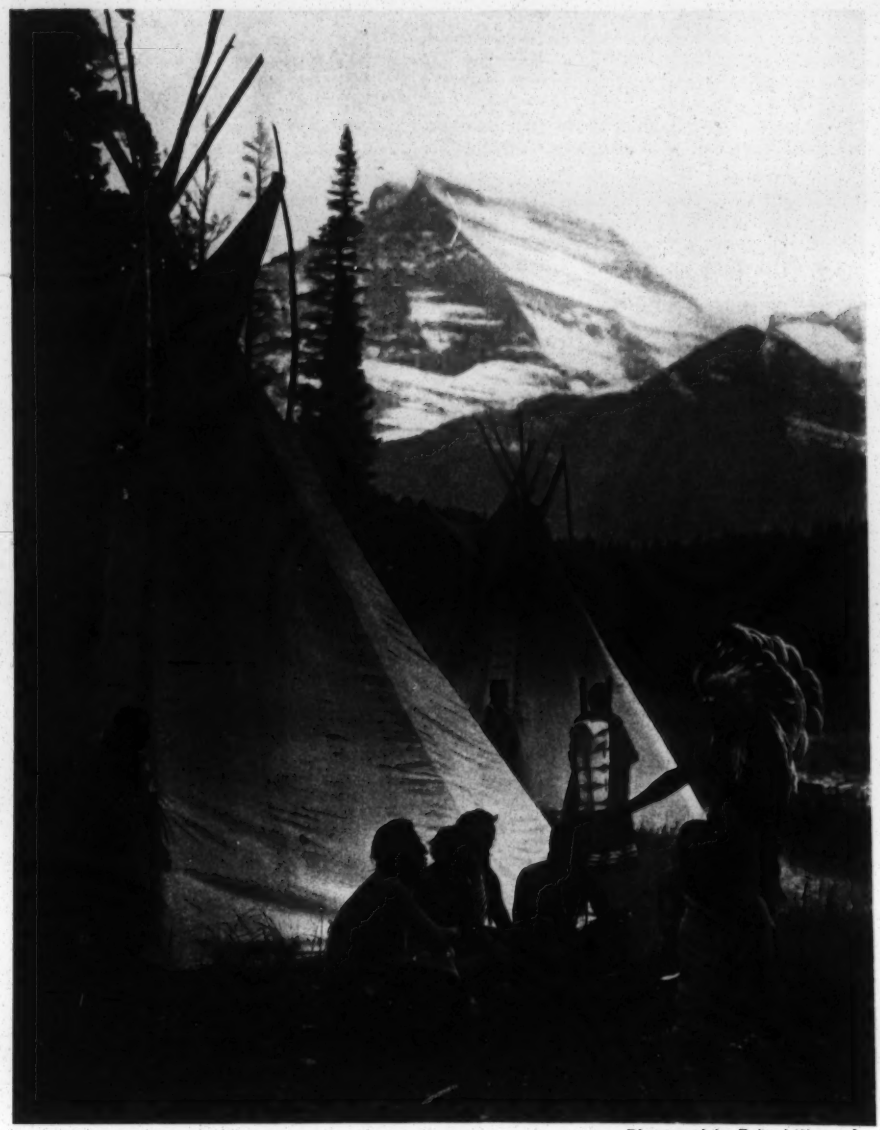
At the end of the dive the observers in the Bathysphere are living in an atmosphere of slightly compressed air.

During Dr. Beebe's descents in 1930 and 1932 a number of forms of sea life not known before were discovered. Many of the strange creatures were found to possess glowing and flashing light organs which help them in their battle for life in the depths to which no sunlight ever penetrates.

Dr. Beebe expects to add many new discoveries this year, and with the aid of additional and new apparatus it is hoped to prolong the dives to four and even five hours in order that detailed observations can be made of the wholly unknown activities and habits of deep sea creatures. As to the possibilities for pushing farther into the sea depths, he has written: "Next to going to Mars, there seems nothing more exciting and unpredictable."

In the past, the deep sea diving investigations have been carried on from labora-

UMI



Photograph by Eoland W. Keed

A BLACKFOOT BRAVE REPORTS THE NEW PALEFACE PLAN

Many of our native Indians now wear white men's clothing and travel about in motor cars or on trains. But some, notably the Blackfeet tribes of Glacier National Park, Montana, cling to the dress and customs of their forefathers. The Blackfeet were among the tribes represented at the big powwow held in Rapid City, South Dakota, last month (See Bulletin No. 4).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Cedars of Lebanon, "the Trees of Jehovah"

IN the hold of an American liner, bound for this country from the ancient Phoenician coast at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, are nearly a score of living cedars of Lebanon, sent by the American University of Beyrouth, Syria, as a good will offering to the people of the United States.

At the direction of the President, they will be planted in the grounds of Arlington National Cemetery, overlooking the city of Washington from across the Potomac River.

In the Bible these majestic trees are called "the trees of Jehovah, the cedars of Lebanon, which He hath planted." Their most famous appearance in history was when King Hiram of Tyre transported Lebanon cedars to Jerusalem for the building of Solomon's Temple.

Famous Trees Never Numerous

Scholars differ as to how many cedars of Lebanon there were in prehistoric days. It is probable that at no time were the limestone ridges of the Lebanon completely clothed in these majestic trees. In ancient times the wood was already valued, not only for its great strength and resistance to rot, but also for its rarity.

The trees were long considered sacred to man, and Hadrian issued an imperial order that the groves should not be harmed. Later the Maronites, who have a small chapel amid this tiny forest, threatened excommunication for anyone who harmed the trees. But herds of goats have showed less respect than man, and by nibbling at the saplings almost prevented new growth. Some decades ago, with the encouragement of Queen Victoria, the small remaining cluster of giant trees was enclosed by a stone wall.

A count of tree-rings, made on small branches, indicates that the Lebanon cedar has a slow growth and a long life. These cedars are not nearly as tall as sequoias, but they have thick trunks, as large as 47 feet around. Often the branches are so thickly carpeted with needles that the heavy, firm cones appear as though upended on a well-kept lawn.

The site of the chief cedar grove is one of rare beauty, the stage of a massive amphitheater miles across and 4,000 feet high. Immediately behind them the long line of the Lebanon rises to its highest ridge, more than 10,000 feet above the Mediterranean. Twenty miles to the northwest lies the port of Tripoli.

Cedar on Flag of Lebanese Republic

The famous cedars are in the Lebanese Republic, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, just north of the Holy Land. Although the Lebanon is included in the French Mandate with Syria, it has its own government under a Syrian president. The flag of the Republic is the flag of France with a green cedar of Lebanon in the center.

The cedar of Lebanon also appears on the seal of the American University of Beyrouth, donor of the new group of cedars to America; and lapel buttons bearing the University's insignia are worn by graduates throughout the Near East.

The cedars have been studied by specialists of the University. Dr. George E. Post of the faculty, authority on Syrian botany, made the statement: "There is not and never has been a rotten Lebanon cedar. The wood is incorruptible. The imperishable cedar remains untouched by rot or insect." The wood, like that of the cypress and the sequoia, is close-grained and has a pleasant scent.

UMI

tories made available by the British Government on tiny Nonsuch Island, of the Bermudas.

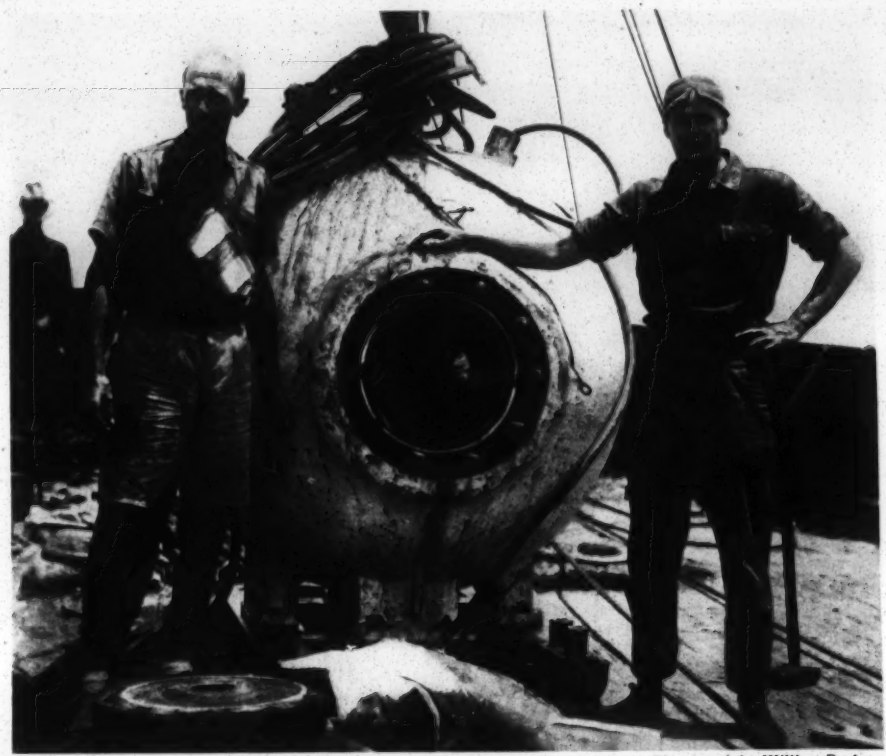
New Headquarters on Mainland

Nonsuch Island was recently set aside for a government school, but this development will not in any way hamper the new expedition. It will make its headquarters on the mainland near Nonsuch at Dr. Beebe's new, perfectly-equipped laboratory not far from the Bermuda Biological Station.

The expedition will carry on its underwater investigations in the same ocean area (southeast of the Bermuda group) used in past years.

For additional data and color pictures of the depths of the sea see: "Wonderer Under Sea," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1932; "Depths of the Sea," January, 1932; and "Round Trip to Davy Jones's Locker," June, 1931.

Bulletin No. 1, April 9, 1934.



Photograph by William Beebe

UP FROM THE DEPTHS!

Dr. Beebe (left) and his assistant, Otis Barton, after a dive of a quarter of a mile below the surface of the ocean in the Bathysphere. They looked upon a world wholly new to human eyes; as strange as a landscape on Mars. Through the open "door" of the Bathysphere can be seen the quartz windows used for observation purposes. The cable which supplies light and telephone connections is piled on top of the big globe.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Clay-Daubed Congo Subjects of New Belgiam King

THE new King of Belgium, Leopold III, has already expressed a special interest in the welfare of Belgian Congo—the tiny nation's huge African possession. As Prince Leopold he twice visited the Congo, and studied its social and commercial possibilities.

The Belgian Congo, nearly ninety times as large as the mother country, is an immense jungle land of many strange tribes, and of odd forms of plant and animal life. Among the most peculiar of the native races of the big colony are the clay-daubers of the Kwango district, many of whom have doubtless not yet heard that they have a new "white father."

Kwango, also known as Kwango Oriental, is a southwestern district of the Belgian Congo, its southernmost limit deeply indenting Angola, Portugal's chief West African possession.

Big Game in the Tall Grass

With an area about that of Oklahoma and with 800,000 inhabitants, among whom there are only a few white men—missionaries and traders—Kwango is a region of thick forests and broad plains, the latter usually covered by tall grass alive with big game that has brought many hunters to the district. The only mountains are those that form its north, east and southern borderlands and a few inland peaks.

Native villages are scattered throughout the district, but a large part of the Kwango population hugs the shores of the numerous rivers, all of which are branches of the Kwango River, from which the district gets its name. The Kwango flows into the Kasai, which is a tributary of the Congo.

Kwangos are Bantus, that race of swarthy natives that is widely spread over central and southern Africa. Chief among the Kwango tribes are the Balangas, who are among the most intelligent of Congo tribes. From the Balangas the Belgians recruited some of the first native soldiers in their colony.

Enjoy Tribal Games

While customs in neighboring villages differ, the Balangas usually wear few clothes. The loin cloth is the wardrobe of the men, while a Balanga flapper is fully dressed when she fares forth in a brief skirt of palm leaf fibers, not unlike the "hula" dresses of the Pacific Isles.

Now and then an aged native woman, reluctant to ape new fashions, strolls through a village street with a gown of bark cloth, made by soaking and beating the bark of a fig tree until it became thin and pliable.

Often both the men and women daub their bodies with clay, including the hair which falls in plaits about their shoulders. Women adorn their sticky tresses with ivory skewers and brass-headed nails procured from white traders.

Fond of music, the Balanga tribesman frequently burst into song. When a group of natives is called for porter service, they join in a serenade. The "harmony" continues until they are released by their employer. The girls accompany the singers with a nose flute, while the boys prefer a similar instrument played with the mouth. To add to the din there is usually a sort of drum with a stick penetrating the tight leather drum head. When the stick is pushed and pulled through the head the instrument emits a growling noise that delights the chorus.

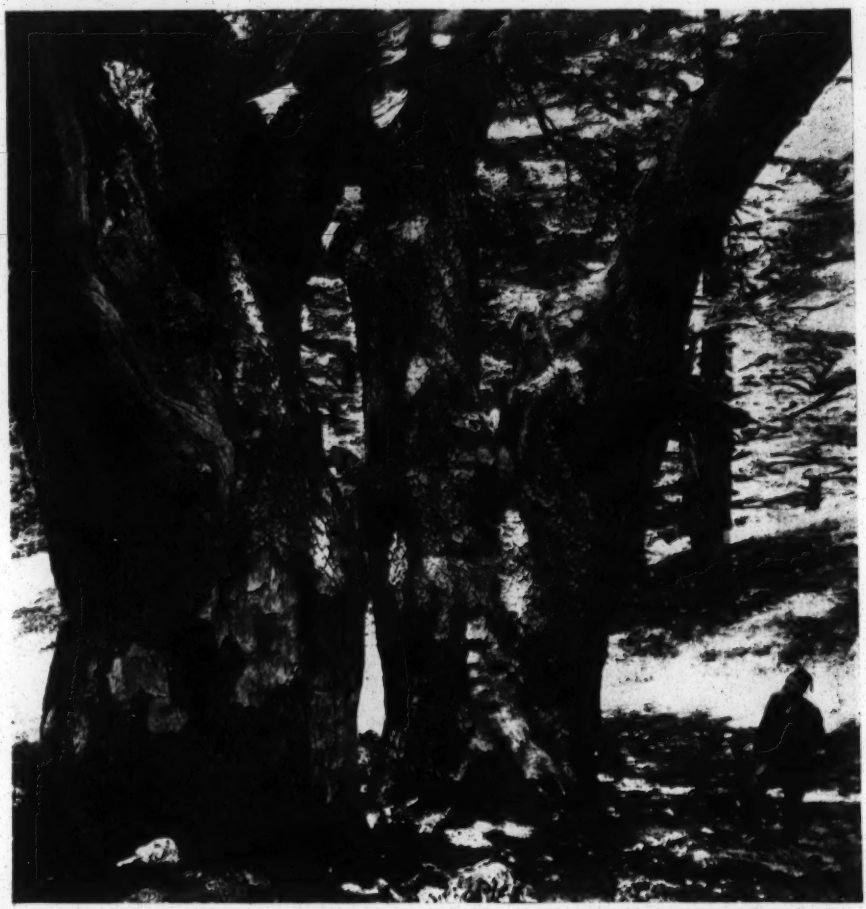
UMI

The Atlas cedar, which grows in the Atlas Mountains of northeastern Africa, is a relative of the Lebanon cedar. Related, too, are the deodars of the Himalayas, which also are considered sacred and are called "the wood of the gods" in Sanscrit.

The Lebanon is linked with the United States not only by the American University at its base, but by the large number of Christian Lebanese who, because of massacres in the Lebanon, emigrated to North and South America about 1860. Many of them returned, relatively wealthy, to build their homes on the slopes of Lebanon, terraced for olive and mulberry trees through centuries of toil.

Lebanon, and the Syrian Mandate of which it is a part, are described in the following articles: "Road of the Crusaders," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1933; "Secrets from Syrian Hills," July, 1933; "Crusader Castles of the Near East," March, 1931; "New Alphabet of the Ancients Is Unearthed," October, 1930; "In the Birthplace of Christianity," December, 1926; "Antioch the Glorious," August, 1920; "Syria: The Land Link of History's Chain," November, 1919; and "From Jerusalem to Aleppo," January, 1913.

Bulletin No. 2, April 9, 1934.



© *Publishers' Photo Service*

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE WAS BUILT FROM SUCH AS THESE

Giant Cedars of Lebanon growing in their native soil. Nearly a score of young Cedars of Lebanon are being sent to the United States this month by the American University of Beyrouth as a good-will gift. They will be planted in Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac from Washington.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The Black Hills, Scene of Big Indian Powwow

MORE than 400 Indians, representing some 40,000 fellow tribesmen in five States, have returned to native tepees, and huts and prairie homes after one of the largest Indian powwows held in this country since 1851.

In Rapid City, South Dakota, at the foot of the Black Hills, stolid-faced tribal delegates from the North and South Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, and Nebraska listened for four days while officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs explained a new government plan for protecting their lands and personal property.

The delegates will report back to their tribes and meet for a second conference this year "before the snow flies." Among the tribes represented at the Rapid City powwow, the first of a series of such gatherings held throughout the Indian lands of the West, were the Sioux, Blackfeet, Shoshones, Rocky Boys, Crows, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Winnebagos, Yanktons, Turtle Mountain Chippewas, Fort Bretholds, Sisetons, and Wahpetons.

Once Favorite Hunting Ground

The Black Hills region is a fitting theater for a big Indian conference, because this "island of mountains" in the Great Plains was once a favorite hunting ground of the Red Man. All of Western South Dakota was at one time reserved for the Sioux Indians, whose 25,000 living members comprised the largest group represented at the recent powwow.

What Indian tribe possessed this choice game country before the white man came to America is unknown; but since the opening of the West several distinct tribes have occupied the region, each in turn forced out by a stronger group. In all cases newcomers have appeared from the east and almost without exception the older residents have moved farther west.

The Crow Indians are believed to have been in possession of the Black Hills near the beginning of the 18th century. Later the Poncas entered the eastern portion of the highlands, but, finding them occupied, turned back eastward. The Cheyennes were the next successful invaders from the east, and held the territory when Lewis and Clark passed in 1804.

Brought Back a Pine Tree!

Next came the Sioux, the last of the Red Men to hold this desirable region before the advent of the whites. The first "written" history of the country is a pictorial chronicle of the Sioux on prepared skins. It records that the famous chief, Standing Bull, led a party of warriors to the hills about the time of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence. He took back to his Plains home a little pine tree, a type of tree never seen before by his tribe.

It is a matter of tradition that the Cheyennes fought stubbornly to retain their upland hunting grounds, but that the Sioux finally drove them out, the decisive battle being fought at Battle Mountain, near the present town of Hot Springs.

The first real exploration of the Black Hills was carried out by officers of the U. S. Army in 1857 and 1859. Rumors of gold there soon spread throughout the world, and a horde of would-be prospectors insisted that they be permitted to seek their fortunes in the new Eldorado.

In 1874 the Secretary of War sent an expedition to the region and its mineralogists found gold. When this became known, prospectors entered in spite of the best efforts of the U. S. Army. After a year or two of unsuccessful attempts to eject these white interlopers, the Federal Government found it necessary to take over the hills from the Indians.

Dwelling Place of Great Spirit

But it was not easy to get this land. Not only were the Black Hills a happy hunting ground, but certain areas were regarded as sacred by the Sioux. There were places reserved for the Great Spirit, where no Indian dared hunt. To them came the medicine men to practice rites which should avert tribal disaster. It was in these hills that Sitting Bull communed with the spirits before he incited the Sioux to resist Crook and Custer in the memorable campaign which cost the latter officer his life.

The region was thrown open for general settlement by President Grant in 1876, just 58 years ago. A turbulent frontier life developed in the mining camps that sprang up; and Deadwood, the leading one, became the inspiration for the American Dime Novel. A marker will soon be placed on the neglected grave of Deadwood Dick—Richard Carver—there.

UMI

Kwango natives are among the few tribesmen of the Congo who enjoy games. Now and then a clearing is made and two villages hold a tournament. The tournament begins with the two "teams" heaping verbal insults upon one another. Perhaps the worst thing a Belanga tribesman can do is to call his adversary ugly.

An Accident May Mean a Battle!

After verbal epithets are hurled back and forth, the warriors begin to toss spears about, without intent to injure the "enemy." Seldom does anyone receive more than a scratch. If there is an accident and one of the tribesmen is fatally injured, there may develop a serious battle.

The villages are dotted with grass huts, usually picturesquely set beneath palm trees. The women tend their gardens, grind grain, make pottery and baskets, and gossip. When the men are not fishing or fighting, they are squatting in small circles playing a game resembling dice. It is played with small pieces of ivory, shaken in a cup and thrown on the ground. Kwango natives have been known to lose wives, property, and even their own freedom by becoming slaves to the winner of the "dice" game.

Note: Students preparing units about African jungle life, wild animals, and customs of strange tribesmen should also consult: "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," January, 1934, *National Geographic Magazine*; "Flights from Arctic to Equator," April, 1932; "Through the Deserts and Jungles of Africa by Motor," June, 1926; "Cairo to Cape Town, Overland," February, 1925; "Geography and Some Explorers," March, 1924; "Transporting a Navy Through the Jungles of Africa," October, 1922; and "Curious and Characteristic Customs of Central African Tribes," October, 1919.

See also Pictorial Geography, Set No. 2—"The Indian in America—The Negro in Africa." The Pictorial Geography is obtainable only through the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society. Write for free descriptive literature.

Bulletin No. 3, April 9, 1934.

© *National Geographic Society*

DAUBED WITH CLAY THEY DANCE UNTIL THEY DROP

Black Congo subjects of the new Belgian King bedecked with a paste of earth, powdered bark, and ashes. Hula skirts, arrow-studded headdresses and plaited leather whips complete their "costumes." King Leopold has twice visited his nation's huge African possession, and has many plans for its development.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Timor, Remnant of Portugal's Empire in the East

REPORTS that Great Britain wants to buy Timor, in the East Indies northwest of Australia, calls attention to this strange island, owned jointly by Portugal and the Netherlands. Portugal's share of the island is one of the few remnants of a once huge Portuguese colonial empire in the Far East. To England Timor is an important "stepping stone" on the air route to Australia.

Timor may be best described as a sort of Haiti-Dominican Republic of the East Indies. Across the middle of the island runs a surveyed line, dividing it roughly into halves; the western half controlled by the Netherlands and the eastern by Portugal.

The similarity to the Republic of Haiti is heightened by the fact that the natives of Timor, unlike those of most of the islands to the west of it, are largely of negro origin, due, it is believed, to an influx of blood from the black, wooly-haired natives of New Guinea.

Bitterly Contested for Two Centuries

And like its West Indian double, Timor has been a center of strife. For nearly two centuries the Portuguese and Dutch fought back and forth across the imaginary line that separates their territory. In 1859 the line was fixed and a treaty has relieved friction. It provides that all disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

A glance at the map brings out strikingly what a small fraction Timor is of the vast land area of the East Indies, once entirely under Portuguese dominion. But the island is not so small as it at first appears to be. With the huge bulk of Australia a short distance to the southeast, and three of the largest islands in the world grouped about it to the north, east and west, Timor seems an insignificant speck.

Its area, however, is 12,450 square miles—almost four times as great as that of Puerto Rico and about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut together. The Portuguese territory alone has twice the area of Puerto Rico.

Neither the Portuguese nor the Dutch portions of Timor have been developed to any extent, although both nations have been on the island for more than 300 years. Timor has few natural resources. The island, too, is "blighted" by Australia! For many months each year hot, dry winds from the Australian deserts blow over Timor, parching its vegetation and drying its streams. The only patches of forests to be found on the southern shores of the islands are in protected valleys. The Northern half has a moister climate and a heavier growth of vegetation.

Could Grow Fine Coffee

Portuguese Timor has an area of 7,330 square miles and an estimated population of nearly 450,000. Except for the port and capital of Dili, a place with some 3,000 inhabitants, Portugal has made little impression on the island.

The people of the interior are in a more or less savage state and are even reported to still engage in head-hunting. In the highlands near the coast a crude sort of agriculture is practiced. The country is capable of producing a superior grade of coffee, but only a small quantity is now raised.

Wild bees are numerous, and in the mild climate of Timor, build their combs in the open on the under side of the limbs of tall trees. One of the picturesque

UMI

The Black Hills, which really should be called "mountains" because some of their peaks are over 7,000 feet above sea level, are not a part of the Rockies, but they may be looked upon as little brothers. Both probably were formed at the same time. When the great flow of melted granite welled up from the depths of the earth to raise the Rockies it found a weak spot at the site of the Black Hills, and rose there too, poking the surface limestones and other rocks up as a rising tent-pole pushes up the canvas.

They derive the first part of their name from the blue-black appearance given to them from a distance by dense pine forests.

Gigantic Figures on Rushmore Mountain

To-day the most noted landmark of the Black Hills is Rushmore Mountain, across the face of which is being carved gigantic figures of four great builders of the American Nation: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, with an inscription to be determined through a national contest. The face of Washington is practically completed.

Within the Black Hills region are the Wind Cave National Park, the Fossil Cycad, and the Jewel Cave National Monuments, the Harney and Black Hills National Forests, and the Custer State Park. The latter was the "summer capital" of the United States in 1927, when President Coolidge spent his vacation in the State-owned hotel of the Park, near Rapid City.

The following articles include color photographs of the Indians of the United States: "A Native Son's Rambles in Oregon," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1934; "Washington, the Evergreen State," February, 1933; "The Santa Fe Trail, Path to Empire," August, 1929; "Photographing the Marvels of the West in Colors," June, 1928; "The Black Hills, Once Hunting Grounds of The Red Men," September, 1927; and "The Land of the Best," April, 1916.

For additional data about the history and life of American Indians see: "The Travels of George Washington," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1932; "Michigan, Mistress of the Lakes," March, 1928; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; "Everyday Life in Pueblo Bonito (New Mexico)" and "Exploring in the Canyon of Death (Arizona)," September, 1925; "Beyond the Clay Hills (Utah)," March, 1924; "The Wild Life of Lake Superior," August, 1921; "A New National Geographic Society Expedition (Chaco Canyon)," June, 1921.

Bulletin No. 4, April 9, 1934.

Photograph from Rise Studio

BISON STILL ROAM THE BLACK HILLS

While no longer the happy hunting ground of the Indians several sections of the Black Hills region have been set aside as state and national reservations. This herd was photographed in Custer State Park, South Dakota, where President Coolidge spent his summer vacation in 1927. Wild deer, elk and mountain sheep are also protected in this area.

though perhaps painful industries is the collection of the nests by nearly naked native tree-climbers. The people feast on the honey and sell the wax, which forms one of the chief exports of the islands. Other exports are coffee, sandalwood, sandal root, and copra.

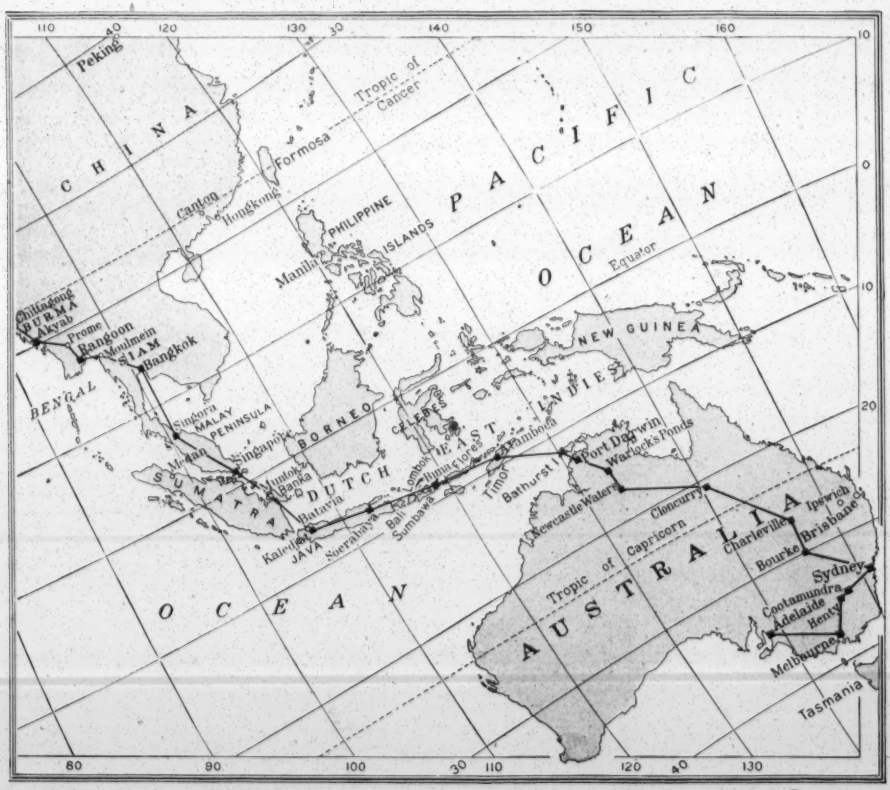
Destined To Be Important Aërial Depot

Only 300 miles off the coast of Australia, Timor is the last link in an island chain sweeping down from Singapore, the southeast corner of Asia, to the big continent "down under." By virtue of this location it is certain to become an important way station and depot for aërial traffic between Australia and Asia and Europe (see map below).

Sir Ross Smith, Australian airman, in his famous trail-blazing flight from London to Australia in 1919, landed on Timor, and from there "hopped off" on the last leg of his inter-continental journey.

See also "Around the World in the *Islander*," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1928; "Our Map of the Pacific," December, 1921; and "From London to Australia by Aeroplane," March, 1921.

Bulletin No. 5, April 9, 1934.



Drawn by A. H. Bumstead

THE MAP REVEALS TIMOR'S AËRIAL IMPORTANCE

Sir Ross Smith, in the first airplane flight from England to Australia, used Timor as a "hopping off place" for the final overseas-jump from the Dutch East Indies to Port Darwin, Australia. His route, the black line on the map, is practically the same as that flown by other aërial visitors and by mail planes to and from the big continent "Down Under."